

## Business Notices.

## IMMENSE STOCK

of

WINTER CLOTHING, &amp;c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for Men and Boys, at a GREAT REDUCTION in prices, preparatory to removal. We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present season, and to bring what it may. This presents a GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS in the city.

At EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DUNLIN, HEDSON &amp; Co.

Nos. 335, 337 and 339 Broadway.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH agree on one point, and that is that KNOX, north-west corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., makes the only fair and profitable place for a business of this kind. It is a place of style, taste, and elegance, and its manufacturers who always command the trade to an artistic and cultivated taste. Observe a handsome man on Broadway, and he will be sure to wear a KNOX HAT.

**RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,** at GUNN'S, No. 512 Broadway.

**FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,** at Wholesale prices, GUNN'S, No. 512 Broadway.

**CHILDREN'S FURS** retailed at Wholesale prices, GUNN'S, No. 512 Broadway.

**MINK, MINK, MINK, MINK FURS,** retailed at Wholesale prices, by GUNN'S, No. 512 Broadway.

**FALL AND WINTER.** For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, at prices less than at any other establishment, go to F. R. BALDWIN'S. The largest store in the city. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

**MURRAY-STREET FIRE.** NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

MEANS A. S. MARVIN & Co. (Successors to Stearns & Marvin).

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for Men and Boys, at a GREAT REDUCTION in prices, preparatory to removal. We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present season, and to bring what it may. This presents a GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS in the city.

At EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DUNLIN, HEDSON &amp; Co.

Nos. 335, 337 and 339 Broadway.

**PARKER SEWING-MACHINE.** \$40.

First class double tread. Superior to Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. No. 25 Murray-st., New York.

**SQUIRE & LANDER.** Sole Agents for the State of New York.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated WATCH.

Indorsed by the British Admiralty, and distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions.

Can only be secured by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, and can only be secured by purchasing at the above-named authorized depot.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR'S NEW SALOON.** No. 550 Broadway.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen, at all hours of the day and evening.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.** Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation of the Throat, and all the ailments of the Lungs.

Persons are aware of the importance of clearing a Cough or "Common Cold" in the first stage, which if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, containing delicate ingredients, and containing no Opium or anything injurious.

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the "Troches" are a specific), having made me often a mere whisperer."

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."

"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."

"Beneficial when consulted to speak, suffering from COUGH."

"Expectant in removing HOARSENESS and irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

"Professor M. STACY JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga., Testifies to the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches in his own case."

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent the irritation of the Throat, and secure a free and permanent advantage to the speaker."

"Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athol's College, Tenn., Sold by all Druggists at FIFTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX."

**BARRY'S TRICHOPOREON** is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, and Preserving the Hair. Ladies try it. Sold by Druggists.

**CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIER, PLATED GOODS** at a great reduction for cash. We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.

**E. V. HADWORTH & Co.** Nos. 438, 440 and 442 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

**CATARACT WASHING-MACHINE.** The best ever invented. No RUBBING and NO WRING. SULLIVAN & HATCO, No. 494 Broadway.

**CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE, &c.** WHITE'S PATENT LITHIUM TREATMENT. WHITE'S PATENT LITHIUM TREATMENT. WHITE'S PATENT LITHIUM TREATMENT. Are made upon a new principle. Are made upon a new principle.

**IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED.** Call and see them before purchasing. Pamphlets gratis. GUNN & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 512 Broadway.

**ADAMS'S EXPRESS COMPANY** make collections on all cities and towns East, West, South, and North-west.

**DERBY'S COMBINATION BANK LOCK.** (Patented May 18, 1860.) The strongest, simplest, and most durable Lock in the world. It can be thoroughly and satisfactorily explained to any one in fifteen minutes. A. S. MARVIN & Co., Sole Manufacturers, Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., N. Y.

**BERNARD and FINE PROOF SAFES.** (Widely Patent.) Of all sizes and patterns, constantly on hand and for sale on the most favorable terms. A. S. M. & Co.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S** SEWING-MACHINE.

With IMPROVED FACILITIES, at REDUCED PRICES. Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justify the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these Machines for family use and manufacturers, in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office, No. 556 Broadway, New York.

**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS** AT FINE PRICES.

Our annual Stock having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles we are prepared to offer our stock at

**\$100,000 WORTH OF** CHINA, GLASS, SILVER, PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIER, &c.

At prices heretofore unknown in this market. These "Complete Sets" of 200 pieces of French China and Rich Cut and Engraved Glass Ware will be sold at \$100,000. We have no immediate examination of our goods and prices.

**E. V. HADWORTH & Co.** Nos. 438, 440 and 442 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

**OWNERS of horses will find Dr. TOBIAS'S LINIMENT** in plant bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colds, swellings, galls, &c. Sold by all the druggists and druggists.

**REPORT No. 56 Courtland-st., N. Y.**

**STIMULANTS.** The Louisville Journal beautifully says: "There are times when the pulse 'lies low' in the bosom, and beats slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no waking; in the house of clay, and the window shutters are closed, and the life is lying in the invisible clasp of melancholy, when we wish the golden sunshine of life to be restored, and are very willing to 'fancy clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when phlegm may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have some of it. What shall raise the sleeping Lazarus? What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulses dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us with all his all-awakening gladness, and the night overflow with 'moonlight, music, love, and flowers?' Love itself is the great stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all these miracles, when it is a miracle itself, and is not at the drug store, what ever they say. The counterfeits in the market, but the winged god is not a money-changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things, but still they ask for stimulants. The stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine-cup, but the corpses will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling, and the pulses playing wild music, and the thoughts galloping, but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unusual stimulation only leaves the house it fills with wildest revelry, more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead.

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates. It is LACTONAN, the great medicine of the age. Sold at 4 Union-square, No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and at Campbell's, corner of 8th and 39th-st., N. Y. LACTONAN has raised men from the grave. LACTONAN has saved men from a drunkard's doom, and is a sure remedy for intemperance. LACTONAN puts a blue sky over every man-up in his heart may be into which the skylark happiness always goes singing."

**TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE** CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world. Sent by Express, and by Mail, at No. 47 Broadway.

**BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**—Reliable, harmless, and of the highest quality. Sold by Dr. J. C. Spaulding & Co., No. 47 Broadway.

We cannot speak too highly of the virtues of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, for their speedy cure of Coughs and Colds. Our experience of their efficacy attests us that no better preparation can be found.

**SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.** "Everybody says it is the best."—Tribune.

For SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st. Post-Office address, Box No. 3,500.

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the genuineness of the communication. Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in TO-DAY, Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Canada, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon at 11 and 24 o'clock.

We learn by telegraph from Albany that the State Canvassers, after declaring the result on Presidential Electors, adjourned yesterday to meet again on the 7th of December, to canvass the State Ticket. No returns were received from either Sullivan or Orange County, so the canvass was completed and the result declared with these counties omitted. Adding the reported result from Orange and Sullivan, the vote of the State stands up as follows:

Lincoln Electors, (Bryant).....362,646  
Fusion Electors, (Bronson).....312,519

Majority for Lincoln.....50,126

Instead of making public the details of the Japanese swindle last night, as provided by Ald. Brady's resolution, Ald. Starr took occasion to indulge in a long tirade of personal abuse of those who, from a sense of public duty, have spoken of the conduct of the Common Council in this business as it deserved. We print, in another column, a few of the gems of his farrago. His resolution to have a public auditing of the bills next Monday was voted down. Ald. Brady then announced that he had moved for a public statement of the Japanese items, solely in order to satisfy some old fogies among his constituents. He was going to get the nomination that (last) night, and meant to be elected any way. Mr. Brady was nominated; but whether he will be elected or not is a question. The Board of Councilmen voted their Clerks \$250 each extra for Committee service, making a total of \$1,500, a piece of extravagance for which there was not the slightest warrant. The Clerks are well paid, and this "extra service" is all humbug.

**A SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.**

ACTING, Friday, Nov. 23.

A resolution was offered in the Georgia Legislature, demanding the repeal, by Northern States, of laws obstructing the extradition of fugitive slaves; also, an enactment of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property, such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

Here is something timely. It suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated, and it is a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated. There is no discussion for cause, but discussion per se.

Assuming the possibility of coming together in a fraternal spirit for the purpose of effecting "a more perfect union among the States," we are not without hopes that the result may prove auspicious. With a mutual desire to harmonize differences, let us suppose that, in place of a vindictive Fugitive Slave law—a law repugnant to mankind and humaneness—should be enacted which would the Federal authorities with all useful power for its execution, together with a provision making Counties where fugitives are rescued by violence, from officers who have them in charge, liable for the value of the slaves so rescued.

And in regard to the other vexed question, viz: the right of going into the Territories with slaves, why not restore the Missouri Compromise line? That secured to the South all territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its "peculiar institution."

Comments by The Tribune.

I. The very first point to be established, in our view, is this—The Free States will not be bullied. If they can be, we may as well give up the whole matter in controversy as half of it; for giving up half renders inevitable the surrender of the residue. We can make no new compromise that will be more binding or conclusive than that which secured the Admission of Missouri; yet that Compromise, which was effected by an almost unanimous vote of the South, was repudiated by a like vote within the next quarter of a century.

Now it seems to us that any parley with the Disunionists on our part—any talk of "negotiations" while they talk only of arms—must be suicidal. What are we to negotiate about? Manifestly, the end of negotiations will be further concessions from our side; for negotiation is required only to placate the South. What are we to negotiate for? Plainly, to avert the Southern storm—to draw the lightning from the Pro-Slavery cloud—to dissuade or withhold the Cotton States from Secession. We sadly feel that any negotiation at this juncture will be a virtual confession and retraction by the Free States—at all events, will be so represented to and understood by the South. Who ever heard of a "negotiation" or "compromise" following a Pro-Slavery victory? No one. Then why should any condonation be sought by those who have just won an Anti-Slavery triumph? We insist, then, that, before we talk of "negotiations" or a fresh "compromise," it shall be clearly stipulated and settled that Lincoln and Hamlin are

the fairly chosen President and Vice-President of the entire Union, and that resistance to their lawful, constitutional authority is repudiation as well as treason.

II. Any arrangement by which localities might be held responsible for fugitive slaves in the cases specified by The Journal, must be made by and with the States. Congress would have to assume the responsibility, and call on the offending States to reimburse the outlay; the States could collect it of counties or other localities as they should see fit. We, certainly should be glad to satisfy by a payment of money, any constructive or even supposed obligation to catch and return fugitive slaves. To this part of The Journal's programme then, we make no objection save to its timeliness. We shall willingly do nothing that looks like bribing, or hiring, or wheedling any State or section to remain in the Union; for, if the Union is not mutually and generally beneficial, we do not want it perpetuated.

III. The restoration of the Missouri line seems to us exceedingly objectionable on several grounds: 1. The North never agreed to run any such line. Seven-eighths of the Northern People, with their representatives in Congress, resisted any such partition, and were barely overcome by a substantially unanimous South, backed by a handful from the North. Should the North now propose or cordially accept a reestablishment of that line, it would be evident that the sentiment of repugnance to Slavery Extension had lost ground among us during the last forty years. We trust that the fact is otherwise, and we would not have the fact contradicted by the record. With a Northern President, on the morrow of a great Free-State victory, we cannot consent to take lower ground than was taken by the Free States under a Virginia President, with Calhoun and Crawford in the Cabinet and Clay Speaker of the House. 2. We hold that the reputation by the South of the Missouri Compact was, under the circumstances, an act of bad faith and wrong, and that to simply restore it would not be that "terror to evil-doers" that the equity of the case demands. 3. The South and her Northern allies ten years ago offered, and voted, not less than three, to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific. Polk was then President; the Slave Power in the ascendant; Buchanan and Douglas both urging acquiescence; yet the Free States stood out. They would abide by the compromise of 1820, but they would not extend it from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. We cannot see why they should take lower ground now.

4. We cannot ignore the fact that a restoration of the Missouri line now would practically surrender Mexico and Central America to Slavery, and would enormously stimulate the spirit of Filibusterism. It would say to all the uneasy spirits of the South, "Seize Mexico, piece-meal, as you did in the seizure of Texas, and we guarantee you the unrestricted establishment of 'Slavery therein.' We would not assent to this.

For the reasons thus briefly indicated, we trust that the programme hastily outlined by The Journal will not be accepted by the North.

**THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.**

The social, and especially the political institutions of the United States, have, for the whole of the current century, been the subject in Europe, not merely of curious speculation, but of the deepest interest. We have been regarded as engaged in trying a great experiment, involving not merely the future fate and welfare of this Western continent, but the hopes and prospects of the whole human race. Is it possible for a Government to be permanently maintained without privileged classes, without a standing army, and without either hereditary or self-appointed rulers? Is the democratic principle of equal rights, general suffrage, and government by a majority, capable of being carried into practical operation, and that, too, over a large extent of country?

The more populous and wealthy the United States have become, and the higher the position to which they have risen in the scale of national importance, with the greater confidence has it been maintained, on the one hand, that our institutions rest on a solid and permanent basis, and on the other, that they are destitute of inherent strength and cohesion, and that the time of explosion and disruption is rapidly approaching.

It cannot be doubted that the news of the present extraordinary position of affairs in the Southern States, consequent upon the result of the late Presidential election, will produce among the European advocates of democratic government and popular rights very serious alarms as to what is to become of us; while among the advocates of monarchy and aristocracy, the threatened secession of the Cotton, if not of the entire body of the Slaveholding States, will be regarded as the first step toward the entire breakdown of our whole system of republican government.

It ought, however, to be borne in mind that the threatened disruption of the Union does not originate at all from the democratic element of our politics or social condition. It is the element of negro slavery, confined exclusively to a portion only, and that the smaller portion, of the States, that has given occasion to all the existing trouble. This element of negro slavery not only conflicts with the democratic idea by stripping the negro population of all rights whatsoever; at the same time it paralyzes and degrades the great mass of the white population; so that, whatever may be the letter of constitutions and laws, it creates a narrow aristocracy, which, in the local affairs of the Slaveholding States, has everything its own way. Not content to rule at home, this slavish aristocracy now undertakes to dictate to the other States also, not merely their laws and their Presidential candidates, but even their opinions on questions of religion and morals, so far, at least, as the question of slaveholding is concerned. It is not the development of democratic ideas or institutions that has brought on the present difficulties; it is the collision which has taken place between democracy on the one hand, and this foreign element and doubly aristocratic institution of negro slavery on the other. Suppose it should turn out that, under these circumstances, the Slaveholding States should determine to separate from the Union. That might prove the incompatibility of Slavery with the well-working of a Government based on democratic principles, but it would be very far from proving, or even indicating, the failure of our American experiment. Whatever happened to the Slaveholding States after this separation, in the broad extent of the Free Labor States the experiment

of republican government on democratic principles would still go on; nor is there anything in our past history or present position to induce serious misgivings as to the result.

It has often been urged that with the increase of wealth and population our existing political system of government would become impracticable, and that a great class would arise, of mere laborers, destitute of property, to whom the right of suffrage could not be safely entrusted. Our experience thus far does not give any countenance to this view. Take the State of Massachusetts, for instance: With a constant increase in population and wealth, her institutions and government have conformed more and more to the democratic idea; nor does there seem any danger to her existing political institutions, even if that increase should continue indefinitely.

## POLITICAL PREACHING IN CHARLESTON.

When that biggest of all legislative blunders, the Fugitive Slave act, received the votes of Congress and the signature of the President, those tender-hearted clergymen who preached and prayed against it were denounced in certain quarters, sanctified or unsanctified, as perverters of the Scriptures and as polluters of the pulpit. When that abiding nuisance, the Nebraska bill, was hatched by Mr. Douglas, and three thousand New-England clergymen—many of them as sound as nuts on the Paul and Onesimus question—protested against it, the indignant Senator from Illinois, in a moment of imprudence, which alone might have cost him the Presidency, so frightened by his gushy rage the sensitive Senator from Massachusetts that the Hon. Mr. Everett, forgetting that in the earlier stages of his career he had been the Rev. Mr. Everett, made but a feeble defense of black coats and white cravats. The penalty paid by Mr. Everett for this unfortunate absence of mind was his late nomination for the Vice-Presidency with the lame and impotent phenomena following that act of misguided affection. That singularly convenient phrase, "appropriate sphere," was at this time in many mouths, and persons were warned to stick to legitimate topics, such as predestination, original sin, pedobaptism, pleurophory of faith, and perseverance of the Saints. This caution, however, extended only to the clerical opponents of the mischievous measure. Those who admired it were graciously allowed to preach their pews into universal somnambulism, and to demonstrate the signal impiety of saying, even in a whisper, that Freedom is holy and Slavery satanic. If Liberty showed so much as the tip of her cap in the churches, recognized as such by The Journal of Commerce and The Observer, why Liberty had a heavy Hebrew dictionary thrown at her for pains. Deep Dr. Lord, about this time, began to publish his little books, and to puzzle mankind. Shallow Dr. Adams, about this time, began to take south-side views and puzzle himself. Such gentlemen, in consideration of the public peril, were allowed to mention Slavery, always, however, in salutiferous connection with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; but we must confess that the weight of orthodox opinion was rather against even this. To be dumb, appeared to be the dearest Christian duty.

Considering all this, we are sorry to say, that in Charleston, South Carolina, political preaching has broken out badly. Upon the recent Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, the Reverend Christopher P. Gadsen, Rector of the Palmetto Church, Charleston, preached to the Palmetto Patriots from the following incendiary text: "Render therefore unto Caesar (i. e. to the Emperor, and not to any black person of that name) the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." St. Matthew, xxii, 21. This sermon is printed in The Charleston Mercury.

When we saw the text, we said to ourselves: "The Reverend Christopher has made a capital selection. 'Render unto Caesar' may, without any violence, be paraphrased 'Obey the Constitution.' We confess that we thought the Disunionists were about to catch a wholesome rib-roasting; whereas, so far as we notice, they came off without so much as a tap.

The Reverend Rector Gadsen seems to have taken for granted "the wrongs" of South Carolina, the "invasion" of her rights, the precarious condition of her "public peace." What he is particularly afraid of is, that his dear flock, in tarring and feathering and banishing white men, in watching and restraining insurrectionary black men, in hoisting Palmetto banners, in drilling and in speech-making, will be "drawn away from the spiritual service of God."

What he desires is a union of "patriotism and piety." What he particularly wishes is a revival of religion. "Would," says he, "that I could see my beloved State, while called, in 'the province of God, to protect her institutions and vindicate her rights, visited with a special 'outpouring of the spirit of God,' &c., &c. Our readers know how such sentences always end, and the Rev. Christopher's remarks are after the regulation pattern. Gentlemen before committing treason are exhorted to pray. "The Palmetto Flag" and "The Banner of Christ," according to the Rector of St. Luke's, should wave side by side. Such a sermon we never read before. Prayer and powder and Palmetto flags, Bibles and bayonets, the sword of steel and the sword of the spirit are mixed in a kind of ecclesiastico-military hash, which must have been as hot as ginger in the mouth of the Rev. Christopher. It is very much as if a drill-sergeant should appear at morning parade with a surplice half concealing his uniform, and should emit the commands: "Eyes right! shoulder arms! 'draw bibles! ground arms! engage in prayer!"

If we had the Rev. Christopher P. Gadsen in a safe place, where we were sure that he would not, if worsted in the argument, send for somebody to tar and feather us, we might wrestle with him. We might (having previously taken an opportunity of observing, upon excellent authority, that peace-makers are blessed) point out to him the folly and the wickedness of a war foolishly and wickedly waged. We might say: "Reverend Sir, you know all this as well as we do. Are you not ashamed of yourself, Rev. C. P. G.? What would St. Augustine, if here, say to you? Or St. Gregory the Great? Not to mention St. Cyril, St. Chrysostom, St. Athanasius? Was there ever such a Reverend Christopher? Do you know what 'war' is? War is misery, want, murder, rape, arson! Did you never read Dr. Watts's Birds, 'in their little nests agree.' To be sure Dr. Isaac Watts was a Dissenter, but it is a tolerable little hymn for all that. Now any war is bad enough, but a civil war is the worst of the

"worst." Did you never read about Cain and "Abel, Mr. Gadsen?"

We do not know that this homely remonstrance would have any effect upon this reverend person. As he will probably be chaplain of some army, and be shot in the first action, we shall never probably grasp his manly hand and address, in this or any other way, his intelligent ear. But before he preaches any more sermons, we wish he would seriously consider whether treason and civil war are consistent with the teachings of the Bible or the canons of his Church.

## THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

The Hon. Fernando Wood, in a Proclamation seconding the motion of Gov. Morgan that we celebrate Thursday of this week as a day of Annual Thanksgiving, volunteers the very gratuitous and rather impertinent remark that

"in my judgment, the country, either in its political, commercial, or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful."

—We are sure that neither the eminent sagacity nor the fragrant piety of our incomparable Mayor is fairly exhibited in this passage. Let us endeavor gently to remind him of a few things for which the people of our City should be, and we are sure many of them are, profoundly grateful. They are—

1. The election of a new President and Vice-President on the platform of the Declaration of Independence, in defiance of the desperate, frantic exertions of all who would place Money and Merchandise first, Man and his Rights a long way afterward.

2. The taking the rule of our State and Nation out of the hands of their grogshops, gambling-houses, and other haunts of lewdness and vice, and placing it under the control of those who gain their livelihood by means accordant with Virtue and the Common Weal.

3. The great progress which the cause of Liberty and Human Rights has made during the year now closing, alike in the Old and the New World.

4. The moral certainty that the Hon. Isaiah Rynders will retire to the shades of private life early in March next, and that the African Slave-Trade will thereupon be very seriously crippled, and kidnapping in our own City lose some striking facilities.

5. The strong probability that the Hon. Fernando Wood will rule over us as Mayor just one year longer, and that nothing can ever secure him another reelection.

—If His Excellency had only stopped a moment to consider, he surely must have realized that never had people greater political reasons for thanksgiving than have ours just at this time. So let us eat our roast turkey with grateful hearts, fervently praying God that future years may be as auspicious to Liberty and Good Government as 1860 has been.

## WHAT SECESSION MEANS.

The Herald's special Virginia correspondent writes from Richmond on the 24th as follows:

"The best informed men in this section—among whom I class some of our wisest representatives in Congress—seem to entertain very slight hopes of any good result from a Southern Conference. There is one serious obstacle, which will probably nullify all efforts at conciliation, viz: The Cotton States believe that secession, if it comes, will involve much more benefit to them than result from a continuance in the Union. Their prime animating motive in pursuing this policy is to secure the African slave trade, and that they are aware they never can do within the Union. Secession is, after all, with them a matter of material interest. I do not mean to insinuate that the movement is solely actuated by that consideration, but there can be no doubt of its exerting a controlling influence in it. This you may rest assured of."

"I have no idea that the Cotton States will forego the advantage which the election of Lincoln presents for the accomplishment of an object which to them is far dearer than the preservation of the Union. In the reopening of the African slave-trade they recognize one of the greatest sources of wealth and prosperity that any country could acquire. With such advantages, they feel that they could control the destinies of the world, and make Europe and the North bow in obedience to their will. There is much truth in the idea; but, whether there is or not, enter, then, the conviction fairly, and argument will be unavailing in the effort to remove it."

—There is more truth in the above than usually finds a place in The Herald; in fact it is the real core of the matter. To talk of the election of Lincoln, or the Personal Liberty acts, or anything like these, as the cause of the present Secession flurry, is just as silly as to make apologies for the circulation of Helder's book. The Fire-eaters think they could make themselves rich and aggravate their importance by setting up a purely Cotton Confederacy and reopening the Slave-Trade with Africa. They have seized on Lincoln's election as their opportunity—they hardly make it a pretext. They have created a Reign of Terror, under which even slaveholders dare not directly oppose their doings, lest they be denounced and mobbed as Abolitionists. If you want to make them contented in the Union, offer to reopen and protect the Slave-Trade, and they will listen to you; but to talk of repealing Personal Liberty acts, &c., only does mischief, by impelling conservative Southerners to unite in their demands, in the hope of averting Secession. Better say nothing.

## MITCHELLISM.

We rather like impudence when it is of a high order—the impudence, for instance, of an Irish patriot like John Mitchell, who in Dublin would pour vitriol upon the heads of the enemies of Liberty, and in Mobile can conceive of no higher state of earthly bliss and prosperity than the ownership of a hundred men and women, colored and parti-colored, who shall work for him for nothing all their days